

The McGill Daily

Canada's Only Students' Daily

Second class mail registration pending

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Wednesday, November 11, 1981

Montreal

Coalition to protest federal policies

by Richard Flint

Quebec's trades unions are expecting tens of thousands of demonstrators in Ottawa on November 21st to protest the economic policies of the federal government.

At a press conference held yesterday, the Comité régional inter-syndical de Montréal (CRIM), which represents all trades unions in the Montreal area, launched an appeal for citizens to join the pan-Canadian demonstration on November the 21st.

Guy Cousineau from the Fédération des Travaillants Québécois (FTQ) said, "This demonstration is against the government policies which assist not one but the banks. Inflation, high interest rates and unemployment are the effects of these policies on ordinary citizens."

"The demonstration is also against the cutbacks in funding, both federal and in Quebec," said Cousineau.

Rodrigue Dubé from the Corporation des Enseignants Québécois (CEQ-Teachers Union) noted that "Citizens face a severe economic situation. Interest rates are higher in Canada than they are in the United States. They should be equal or lower. The present policies are supposed to assist foreign capital, yet they encourage the banks to export money. This Canadian government has no effective economic policies."

"The unions are making a massive appeal for a mobilisation of everyone for this demonstration," Dubé said.

Gerald Larose, president of the Montreal region Confédération des Syndicats Nationaux (CSN) said "Who are these policies serving? Not the ordinary people, that's for sure."

"The union movement represents the most organised section of the working classes, and it is we who have taken the initiative in mobilising this demonstration against the policies of a government that only defends the interests of rich," Larose said.

The CRIM press communique explained that the demonstration is being organised by trades unions throughout Canada and Quebec.

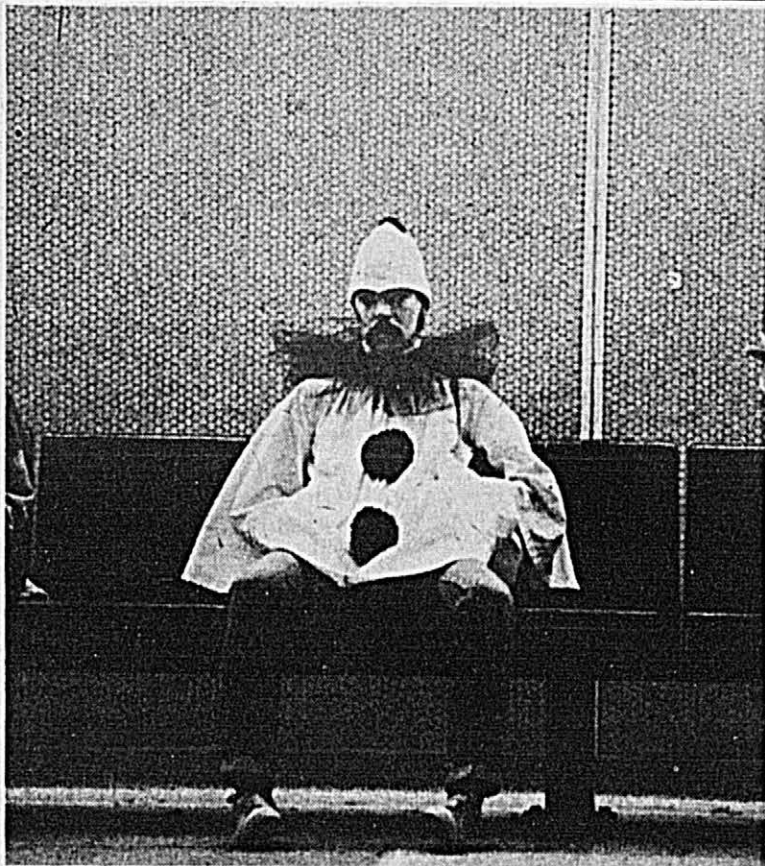
But the Quebec contingent is going to meet together before it joins the rest of the demonstration.

"Our busses are going up the north shore to Hull. There we shall assemble with all the people from Quebec and march into Ottawa as one group," explained Cousineau.

We unions are optimistic about the turnout for the demonstration.

"The FTQ has been getting phone calls every day from affiliates asking for buses. In the

Continued on page 3



McGill University's latest community member of the Board of Governors posed for this portrait, taken in his home. The anglophone business elite has come a long way...

B of M to be hit Friday

by Brian Topp

The Students' Society's External Affairs Committee on South Africa plans to dramatize its case for divestment by staging a "bank account withdrawal day" and a support demonstration on campus this Friday.

The committee has been agitating for almost three years in an attempt to convince McGill University to withdraw its investments from corporations dealing in South Africa. The events come as a McGill Board of Governors committee is preparing a report on divestment for the upcoming November 16th Board meeting.

"What we're doing is trying to convince people who are banking with the Bank of Montreal on Sherbrooke and Mansfield to withdraw their accounts this Friday," said Michel Sheppard, co-chairperson of the South Africa Committee.

"At the same time we'll have a support demonstration on campus," he said.

Sheppard said that the Bank of Montreal was targeted by the committee principally because the University conducts its business there.

"We're out to send a message to the Board of Governors," Sheppard said.

The Bank of Montreal reportedly has tendered substantial amounts of money as loans to the South African regime, another reason why it has been targeted for a "withdrawal day."

Last March, the Board of Governors mandated its Committee to Advise on Matters of Moral and Social Responsibility to look into the policies of corporations with which the University has investments. The committee is

to make recommendations as to whether the Board should divest from specific companies, depending on the nature of their involvement in South Africa.

"We expect that they'll fudge the issue," Sheppard said. "We think they're going to make minimal recommendations."

Sheppard said the South Africa Committee is expecting commercial press coverage of the Friday withdrawal day and support demonstration. He said the Committee is hoping for the events to provoke community pressure as well as campus pressure on the University to divest.

Nurses vote to remain in national federation

by Peter Morgan

An overwhelming majority of Quebec nurses voted to stay within the Canadian Nursing Association (CNA) at a meeting in Montreal on Monday.

Just under 80 per cent of the Ordre des Infirmières et Infirmiers du Québec (OIQ) delegates voted to defeat a motion put forward by the OIQ executive in April calling for withdrawal. The vote puts an end to speculation about the problems Quebec nurses might encounter outside Quebec.

"I'm very pleased with the decision. For the evolution of the profession it is better to stay together," said Jeanette Rodgers, executive director of the CNA.

The executive of the OIQ felt that they were not getting adequate services for the \$622,000 the 48,000 Quebec nurses contribute to the CNA. This in spite of the fact that, because of the CNA fee structure, the Quebec nurses pay the third lowest fees of all CNA members.

Another contentious point is the

lack of bilingual services.

"One of the difficulties is with bilingualism. Some of the problems are the lack of French texts and translation services. However, we are improving and compared to other national professional organizations we're quite advanced in bilingualism," said Rodgers.

Financial and language issues, though, may not have been all that was creating tensions.

When asked why the Quebec association would want to separate, Joan Gilchrist, the director of the McGill School of Nursing said: "No one knows for sure. Perhaps they didn't expect to separate. Political ploys with a separatist quality are used by the Quebec government against the rest of Canada; perhaps this is the same."

How the 20 per cent of the delegates who voted to separate will react remains to be seen.

"I don't foresee any difficulties. Some people (who voted to separate) genuinely think that Quebec would be better by itself,

by Wendy Jones

Students who are only now realizing they took on too heavy a course load can kiss their tuition dollars good-bye.

If those courses were not dropped by October 15, regardless of the academic withdrawal dates set by the individual faculties, the fees for a fall course are not refundable and students will receive only half of the cost of a full-year course.

Students in the faculties of arts, science and management share the academic withdrawal date — the last day they can withdraw from a fall course without academic penalty — of October 23. In the past this date coincided with the fee withdrawal date. Not any more.

The decision to move the fee refund date to an earlier date this year was approved last fall by the Senate and the Board of Governors on the recommendation of the Senate committee on Student Records. Registrar J.P. Schuller, who was instrumental in formulating and instituting this policy, said McGill "wanted to get the date in line with other Quebec universities."

Schuller added that since the academic policy was enacted independently in each faculty, the University wanted to standardize the refund dates throughout the University.

"The policy has never been to match the academic policy with the fee policy," he said.

According to Schuller, McGill stands to increase its grants from the provincial government because of the move. Provincial grants, he explained, depend in part on the declared amount of tuition according to the internal policy of withdrawals and refunds. Implicit in this idea is that fewer students will have withdrawn by the earlier

deadline (and fewer students will receive refunds).

Schuller justifies this policy by pointing out that other Quebec universities have early fee refund dates.

Although the October 15 date was recorded under "Regulations concerning withdrawal" in the course bulletins, no mention was made of the fact that the refund date had been changed. Many second and third year students who have been through this procedure before, didn't bother to check the bulletin.

"All the information is clearly stated as being subject to change," said Schuller.

Schuller also expressed the opinion that the earlier date reflects "the cost for services rendered." By October 15, he said, students have had the benefit of six weeks of lectures.

When asked if any exceptions were being made for students under special circumstances, such as illness or death in the family, Schuller asserted that as yet no complaints had been raised. However, Schuller recalled one particularly "exceptional" case.

Newly-elected Students' Society VP University Affairs Liz Ulin dropped a fall course in anticipation of running for a spot on the Students' Society executive. Ulin was careful to drop the course by the academic deadline in the arts faculty — October 23. In her fifth year at McGill, Ulin said she was startled to learn that her fees for the course would not be refunded.

She immediately went to Schuller, with whom she had served on a Senate committee. Ulin made the case that since the former VP University Affairs Richard Flint didn't resign his position until after October 15, she couldn't have

Continued on page 3

Inside: South Africa Supplement

Ad people: Earn Xmas bucks now! Sell Daily Christmas issue ads. Meet today in Union B03, 2:30 p.m.

Staff meeting: 3:30 p.m.

Council meeting: 4:00 p.m. Daily staff: attend

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10-7

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During sale 392-8901

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Ads may be placed through the Daily Ad office, Room B17, Student Union Building, 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.
McGill students: \$2.00 per day. For 3 days, \$1.75 per day; more than 3 days, \$1.50 per day.
McGill Faculty and staff: \$3.00 per day.
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The Daily reserves the right not to print a classified ad.

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367 — CARS FOR SALE OR RENT

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372 — LOST AND FOUND

Lost: One burgundy leather wallet on Tuesday, Oct. 27th. Vicinity of McIntyre Medical Building please return wallet and cards. Call Marie 733-0216.

Lost: Reward offered, set of Toshiba earphones. Lost at McGill skating rink. Tues. Oct. 13, early morning. Please phone 366-2268. Desperate!

Lost! A black wallet with I.D. cards. Lost at Gardner Hall. If found please phone 286-0614 and leave message for Shawn L. Murphy

Lost: Student I.D. Name Patrick Godon B.A. Arts. If found please call 937-0345. Ask for Vanda

Could the person who took my red wallet Friday in the Medical Library return the cards to Sadie's in the Union.

Lost: 4 coin necklaces near student union. If found please call Joy at 481-2491. Reward.

374 — PERSONAL

College professor, 35, wishes to meet an unattached woman between 25-34. Sense of humour and honesty more important than physical attributes. Box 698 Coteau du Lac, Que. J0P 1X6.

385 — NOTICES

Attention: ski instructors required for travelling ski school. For eight consecutive weeks. Starting Jan. 9. For more information call Desmond 481-4222 between 6-9 pm.

Continued on page 9

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McGILL STUDENTS' SOCIETY

JUDICIAL BOARD HEARINGS

The Students' Society Judicial Board will hold open meetings on Thursday, November 12th at 5 p.m. in Union B09 with regard to the following matters:

1. The constitutionality of the Students' Society Wage and Staff Board (Executive Committee, document D-23, Section 2.4)
2. A constitutional clarification of the Executive Committee's power pursuant to the Students' Society Constitution to incur, prior to ratification by Students' Council, financial liabilities on behalf of Council for the Students' Society at large. (Students' Council, document D-52, Section 14.0)



Sidney John Isaacs
Chairman
Judicial Board



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One last time

English dept freezes DESA out

by Richard Flint

The English department has adopted a new structure for the English literature majors program at a meeting in which students had no vote.

For over a year students had no vote in the English department. A new structure which allows for 40 per cent student representation in the department was recently adopted.

At the very last meeting of the department before students won back their representation, a set of proposals restructuring the literature majors program was presented.

The new proposals involve more compulsory requirements for students in the majors program.

The Chairperson of the English department, Dr. D. Williams, had said last week, "I don't think that there is very much possibility that

these proposals will be dealt with at only one meeting."

John Cochran, president of the Department of English Students Association (DESA), was also led to believe that the proposals would take more than one meeting to be discussed and decided by the department.

"The question was called at the meeting, and the entire program was passed by a vote of 8 to 5. Students had requested that professors wait one week before ratifying the document and the chairman had also requested that they delay," said Cochran.

"I said that I had discussed it with the students and told them my opinion. The vote to call the question was overwhelming. I guess I miscalculated," said Williams.

Cochran believes that professors surprised themselves by passing the proposals so quickly.

"There was a great deal of confusion and shocked looks on professors faces when they realized they had a new program. They didn't realize what they were getting themselves into," said Cochran.

DESA intends to try to raise the new program again at a departmental meeting tomorrow.

"The document should have been discussed and clarified before a vote," said Cochran.

"The program could still be discussed at the next meeting. It has been accepted in principle but the particulars can still be discussed," said Williams.

"The principle of student participation has been abrogated by this decision. While the document looks good (some) items... haven't even been discussed. We're not clear about their implications," Cochran said.

Debating union happy to concede

by Chris Cavanagh

The McGill Debating Union placed second and third in the Royal Military College National Championships held in Kingston, Ontario last week.

The final round of debate was between McGill and Queens on the topic of "yield ye arms to the toga." McGill was a close second.

The second place team was Joe

Pollender and John Robinson. The third place team was Marcel Mongeon and Charles Lavergne.

Having lost to Queens, Joe Pollender said, "The debating circuit is a friendly one. Everybody should have a turn at the Championship. McGill has been first twice, second twice and third twice. Queens had never come in first."

In an earlier round of debating

on the topic "yield ye arms to the toga," the McGill team "came up against a team of real loonies. They defined togas as togas," said Pollender.

The fact that the tournament was held at a military college resulted in many of the resolutions having a very military air, said Pollender.

John Robinson of the Debating Union was elected director of the central region of CUSID, Canadian University Society for Intercollegiate Debate, during the event.

Finally, the McGill Debating Union received two speakers mentions: Marcel Mongeon and Susan Lamontagne; and a new category, "Most Promising Lady Debator", went to Susan Lamontagne.

Union protests cutbacks

Continued from page 1

Montreal region we have already booked 250 buses," said Cousineau.

"The CSN is employing the same methods, but the FTQ seem to have booked all the buses in Montreal already. We have already ordered 150 buses for our affiliates," said Larose.

"The CEQ has reserved about 100 buses. We are hoping that two to three thousand of our members will be coming," said Dubé.

"We are only talking about Montreal. The same level of mobilisation is happening all over Quebec," said Cousineau.

The CRIM has also booked buses for members of the general public, which will be leaving on the morning of the 21st from Parc

Lafontaine.

"It looks like there are going to be a very large number of people there. The figure of 100,000 has been quoted. It would be excellent if we had that many. We are working towards a very high figure. There has been more response than the 1976 demonstration in Ottawa when there were 35-40,000 people in Ottawa, and the unions have done more work already than we did then," said Cousineau.

Meanwhile, the CSN is planning a two-hour protest this Thursday, November 12th, against the Parti Québécois' policy of public service cutbacks. Students at McGill's School of Social Work plan to join the protest, and students in the McGill law faculty are considering joining it as well.

Tuition fees; forget 'em

Continued from page 1

anticipated dropping the course. Schuller's reply was that if she won the election, she'd get her money back. Ulin won, and was reimbursed.

"The contributions expected of this person are significant," said Schuller, "and she shouldn't be penalized for the work she's doing."

Schuller maintains that there is no firm policy regarding exceptions, but that evaluations of complaints by students will be made on an ad-hoc basis.

Ulin believes the earlier refund date is unfair.

"The main bone of contention is that students weren't informed that the changes were made," she said. "Those of us in our second or third years didn't think to look in

the bulletin under fee withdrawal."

Schuller said he will recommend to the Senate committee on Student Records that an attempt be made to coordinate the academic withdrawal dates among the different faculties. He added that he would personally oppose any move in Senate to move the fee refund date back.

Currently, nursing students have the most lenient academic withdrawal dates; they are allowed to withdraw from courses any time before exams. Engineering students can withdraw from fall courses up to November 16 and architecture students have until October 27. The strictest faculties are law and music which require students to withdraw from fall courses by September 15 and October 9, respectively.



The Daily's "fighting dialectics" take on a doomed squad of Plumber's Pot staffers Friday at 2:00 p.m. Lower Campus. Bring Stretches.

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Yasser Arafat
(Associated Press, Beirut
March 12, 1979)

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Profs Lorus J. and Margery Miln

biologists, naturalists, explorers, authors of many books and articles. They wrote the above topic as a paper presented to the United Nations Committee on Ecology.

LECTURE: TODAY, Nov. 11th
at 7:00 p.m. in Leacock 15

Sponsored by the McGill Environmental Society.
Environmental Film Series starts today at 1:00 p.m. in room 23 of Burnside Hall. Coffee and cake will be available, come and eat your lunch.

BAKE SALE TODAY at 12:00 in the Student Union.

The Women's Union and the
South Africa Committee present

Women of Azania



featuring:

Victoria Mehlomakulu, coordinator of Women's Affairs of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) to speak on Women in South Africa today at 4:30 in room 425 of the Union Building.

Two films: *The End of Dialogue—Pelendaba* (Montreal premiere) & *South Africa Belongs to Us* (Interviews with women in S.A.) with questions answered by Victoria Mehlomakulu

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JEWISH

STUDENTS

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Tickets are available at the door and at the Student Union
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this popular entertainment may be made by phoning 392-4997
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Admission is \$5.00 for the general public
\$4.00 for students
\$3.50/person for groups
of 20 or more.





South Africa supplement

South Africa: A history of injustice and exploitation

by Michel-Adrien Sheppard

In 1922, the Stallard Commission of South Africa recommended that Black men "should only be allowed to enter the urban areas, which are essentially the white man's creation, when he is willing to minister to the needs of the white man, and should depart there from when he ceases so to minister".

Today the South African regime is an advanced industrial economy, yet all elementary rights are systematically denied to the overwhelming Black majority. This paradoxical situation arises out of the nature of the development process of the South African economy.

By virtue of the Native Land Act of 1913, Blacks were denied legal residency in all urban-industrial centers and 'white' farming areas (87 per cent) of the country and expected to live in the barren Homelands. To escape poverty and starvation Blacks were forced to migrate to the white areas in search of temporary employment and to return to the 'native' reserves once their short-term contract expired. Black workers recruited through the forced migrant labour system were an atomised workforce and a cheap, expendable source of business profits. South African capitalism and racial oppression have from an early date formed an interdependent whole: abhorrent racial policies dress the face of the system and economic dispossession lies at its core. State control of Black labour secures the law-wage economy which makes the accumulation of abnormally high profits by white business possible.

The expansion of secondary industry in the inter-war period led to an influx of Blacks into the urban districts. The potential emergence of a settled Black urban working-class (by 1945, one quarter of economically active Blacks were residing in urban townships) presented a serious challenge to the existing socio-economic order. To counter incipient Black labour organizations in the 1920s, the white rulers responded with the Industrial Conciliation Act of 1924, which excluded Africans from union membership and training and apprenticeship programs as well as entrenching statutory reservation of skilled and technical positions for white workers.

The other side of this restrictive labour relations package was the introduction of a series of laws which effectively banned Black public meetings, including picket lines.

The decisive Black labour struggle of this period was the 1946 African Mine Workers walkout protesting poverty level wages, compulsory housing in compound barracks without their families and the pass system, which restricted their mobility through the obligation of all miners to carry a permit confirming their right to work and reside temporarily in a given area. The strike was brutally repressed.

In that same year, the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act was passed. Section ten provided for the expulsion within 72 hours of all Africans found in white areas unless they had continuously resided in a given place for ten years, worked for the same employer for at least 15 years without interruption or had a legally valid work contract in that specific area.

"Section tenners" had residency rights. All other Blacks however were treated as 'temporary sojourners' in the white economy without any entitlement to claim any protection.

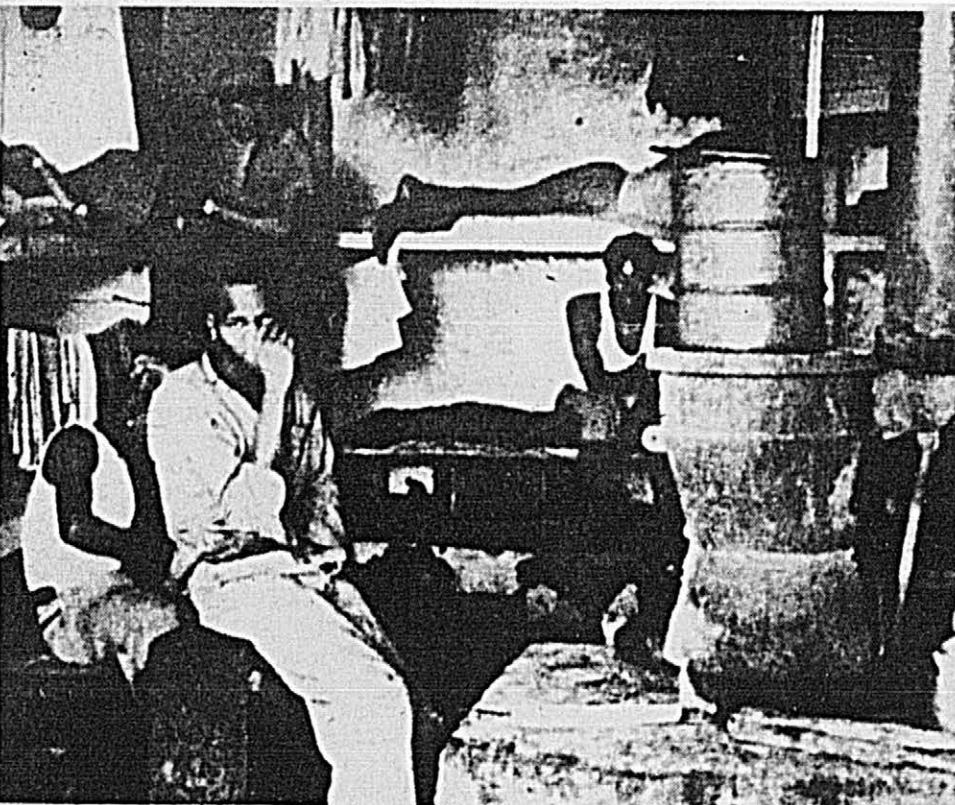
In 1948 the Nationalist party won the South African parliamentary election. The party, which has won every election to date, comprised Afrikaans-speaking urban middle-class and rural farmers, but also involved the privileged, conservative white workers. True to their promises to meet the 'swartgevaar' (Black peril) head on, the Nationalists strengthened the pattern of racial discrimination already outlined in South African law by extending 'influx control' regulations (passes and compulsory

registration of Black job-seekers at government labour bureaux, which allocated work permits) to the entire African population and implementing segregationist policies.

Popular resistance was widespread, with rural rebellions in the reserves against government 'rural rehabilitation schemes' (a continuation of the 1913 Native Land Act) and the imposition of labour bureaux being fuelled by an exodus of sacked urban union militants. They were expelled from the White areas as a result of the coordinated employer-State offensive against the unregistered independent Black labour organizations in the aftermath of the 1946 miners' strike. In 1949, the African National Congress which was the main Black op-

The consolidation of the Nationalist policy after 1948 speeded up the 'proletarianization' of the African population: millions of labour tenants and squatters living on white farms outside their officially designated reserves were removed and dumped in desperately poor Homeland resettlement camps. Deprived of their land, with nothing to sell but their labour-power, these farmer-peasants can only subsist by becoming cheap workers in the white economy. In the sixties and early seventies, a prodigious growth in manufacturing capacity fuelled by foreign investment and the expansion of government and public corporation spending in the military and heavy industry created a large demand for Black labour.

"Laws outlawing civil disobedience campaigns and strike activity by Blacks had been passed by the whites-only parliament and the 1962 Sabotage Act included 'economic disruption' as an indictable offence as well as making illegal any encouragement of 'the achievement of any political aim, including the bring about of any social or economic change'."



position group, launched its Programme of Action, followed in 1952 by the Defiance Campaign of passive resistance and civil disobedience against racial laws.

In November 1960, the state clamped down with a permanent state of emergency giving the police dictatorial powers and banning all opposition movements. By the time of the last stay-at-home (work boycotts by urban Blacks), the Black working-class was exhausted and demoralized: demonstration protests had been called and ruthlessly repressed, culminating in the Sharpeville police station massacre of unarmed civilian demonstrators in March, 1960.

By the early sixties, a complex engine of police-state terror had been erected by the Government to eradicate all legal, non-violent opposition. Laws outlawing civil disobedience campaigns and strike activity by Blacks had been passed by the whites-only parliament and the 1962 Sabotage Act included 'economic disruption' as an indictable offence as well as making illegal any encouragement of "the achievement of any political aim, including the bringing about of any social or economic change".

The process of foreign capital-induced growth created insurmountable problems for the cohesion of the ruling class. The migrant labour system doesn't fit the interests of that section of industry in technologically-advanced manufacturing which requires a stable, relatively skilled workforces which the whites are numerically incapable of supplying. At the same time, continued economic growth depends on large-scale imports of heavy machinery, whose purchase required finding foreign exchange.

South Africa remains overproportionately dependent for export earnings on agriculture and mining, which only account for a small percentage of internal domestic production.

These contradictions, along with skyrocketing food price inflation in the early seventies (due to military spending and public borrowing for large investment projects), resulted in a wholly unexpected upsurge in Black labour militancy in the province of Natal in 1973. The port city of Durban was hit by illegal wildcat strike in most manufacturing sectors. The Durban strikes marked the resurgence of the unofficial Black union movement and saw the setting-up of a number of independent

labour organizations that were rarely recognized by white employers and never tolerated by the State.

The brutally suppressed youth protest of 1976 marked the turning-point and the emergence of a radicalized mass opposition to the regime. The wave of school boycotts, mass demos and worker stay-at-homes subsided under a storm of police violence by early 1978.

In response to Black resistance the government announced the formation in 1979 of two commissions to study labour legislation and influx control respectively. The Wiehahn report on Black unions recommended that permanent urban residents in fixed employment (section-tenners) be eligible for membership in officially registered unions. Stringent conditions attached to such formal recognition would effectively straitjacket unions multi-racial unions would still be illegal and the State would tightly control finances, membership and the unions' constitution. All political activity by Black unions would be disallowed, and registration would be conditional upon participation in the State Industrial Council machinery. Whites could veto the admission of Blacks and maintain closed-shop agreements barring Blacks from apprenticeship programmes and skilled positions.

The Riekert Commission proposed to adjust the mechanisms of influx control to the needs of capital-intensive secondary industry for more skilled workers. Riekert recommended what is called the redefinition of job classifications for Blacks with permanent residency rights through 'fragmentation' of skilled white functions in too a series of cheaper Black semi-skilled ones.

At the same time, control of illegal migrants would be stepped up by making employment dependent on government labour bureau validation in the homelands and by making employers liable to heavy fines for breaches.

In addition to labour actions, class boycotts, rent strikes, consumer boycotts, mass demonstrations and stay-at-homes were mounted, most effectively in the coloured Cape Flats area of Cape Town where an escalation of working class activity showed two notable features mobilization of unskilled, contract labourers and a growing solidarity between coloured and Africans. Most importantly, strikes were becoming more and more coordinated with community group actions.

While the regime was attempting to restructure the labour control system to suit the needs of manufacturing capital, the Black working class initiated an unprecedented series of shopfloor disputes. Victimization of union militants, reflected the offensive launched against uncontrollable independent unions by employers, reactionary white unions and the State. A series of major strikes showed that the regime was facing opposition on a national scale.

The most crucial issue raised by the current militancy is the relation between shopfloor and political battles, which cannot be neatly separated under the apartheid system. While economic struggles provide the training ground for wider political confrontations with the State, independent unions will have to commit themselves to defending Black labour as a whole; presently they are divided on geographical and political lines. If they are not to fall prey to the strategy of incorporation pursued by the more sophisticated wing of South African capital, notably the car multinationals, unity is essential. Official legal recognition will be a poor gain of it is at the expense of creating a Black labour bureaucracy divorced from shopfloor concerns and coopted into negotiating piecemeal compromises with white managements.

This supplement is a collective effort of the South Africa Committee and the McGill Daily



South Africa supplement

Corporate links decide BoG policy

by Bill Wicken

The Board of Governors has consistently opposed the divestment campaign, endorsed by 3400 McGill students in a 1980 petition. They have rationalized their opposition on the grounds that foreign investment in South Africa can act as a liberalizing force in the South African social system. The United Nations, the Organization of African Unity, numerous church groups, and scholars have amply demonstrated the falsity of this argument. They have consistently called for the withdrawal of all foreign investment in South Africa.

This article attempts to show the underlying reasons for the Board's opposition to divestment. Many members of the Board are members of a small substratum within the Establishment who have consistently maintained and expanded Canadian transnational investments in the South African economy. Superprofits accrue to these transnationals from the brutal exploitation of the black majority which has been imposed upon them by the racist apartheid system.

The Board of Governors is presently composed of 45 members. Twenty-five are designated as members-at-large: elected representatives from outside the McGill community. An additional five Governors are elected from the Graduates' Society, five from the Senate, three from the non-academic staff, and four student representatives. The remaining three members are ex-officio: the Principal of the University, David Johnston, the Chancellor, Conrad Harrington, and Judge Alan B. Gold, Chairperson of the Board.

Johnston maintains that the Board represents a plurality of interests. However, as argued in the *Daily* last year on February 23, the Board is dominated "by a tightly knit group of people linked to one another either through directorships on the largest Canadian corporations or membership in the powerful family empires, or private business dealings." These people are generally elected to the Board as members at large by its Membership Committee, which is controlled by representatives from the corporate establishment. This fact has become particularly evident during the past five years.

Prior to 1969 the Board was almost totally dominated numerically by establishment figures; people like E.P. Taylor, president and founder of Argus Corporation, R.E. Powell of Alcan, and Sam Bronfman of Seagram's. However, a number of factors,

including student criticism of the establishment's domination of the Board, led to its restructuring in the late 1960's and early 70's. Prominent corporate representatives were replaced with less well known and less powerful business people, while a number of community and arts representatives were invited to join. This trend has been abruptly terminated.

Since January, 1976 the re-emergence of the upper strata of the establishment on McGill's Board has increased substantially. Of the 18 Governors elected as members-at-large 12 are executives of Canadian multinational corporations. Of the remaining six, three served previous terms on the Board as representatives of the Graduates' Society.

The increasing 'corporatization' of the Board has been paralleled by a similar trend within the Membership Committee. Which is responsible for nominating prospective candidates for election to the Board. Six new members have been elected to this committee. They are Harrington; Eric McLean, music critic for the *Gazette*; Alex D. Hamilton, President and Chief Executive Officer of Domtar Inc.; Judge Alan Gold; Yves Fortier, a son-in-law of J.W. Eaton of Eaton department stores; Hugh Hallward, president of Argo Construction and a director of the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce; and John Kemp, a former vice-president of Molson Companies.

The influx of leading members of Canada's business community who represent a set of well-defined interests, has brought the Board of Governors into increasing conflict with the McGill community on matters of social responsibility.

Almost all 22 members of the Establishment represented on the Board can be directly or indirectly linked to companies that invest in South Africa. Eleven members of the Board are executive members of directors of companies or banks that have or currently invest in South Africa.

The most blatant examples of this conflict of interest is provided by the presence of Mr. David Culver. Culver is president and CEO of Alcan Aluminum Ltd., a Montreal based transnational which presently has a 24 per cent interest in Hulets Aluminum Ltd. of South Africa. During the 1970's Alcan was also involved in the construction of a hydro-electric and irrigation project on the Zambesi River. This project was to become a major source of power for South Africa. Many African leaders urged Western

governments not to support the dam, and both the Italian and Swedish governments imposed restrictions upon their national firms who were contemplating involvement in the project.

There are 54 ties between McGill Governors and directors of companies which are involved in South Africa and in which McGill has investments. Due to the pure enormity of these ties not all of them have been listed. Each company has been listed with the most important business ties being noted. These interlocks involve 14 Governors; Mr. Hallward has 11 interlocks, Mr. Hamilton 14, Mr. Wm. Wilder 12, Mr. Webster 7, and Mr. Frazee 4.

The fruits of this examination are enlightening and can sometimes explain events that are otherwise inexplicable. The recent visit of two top executives of Falconbridge to McGill on Thursday, November 5, is a case in point.

Ian Keith and Jim Crane came to McGill to talk to the Board's Committee to Advise on Matters of Social and Moral Responsibility. Both are vice-presidents of Falconbridge, a firm which has a long history of involvement in South Africa and in which McGill has investments. Two members of Falconbridge's Board, including president and managing director Marsh A. Cooper, are directors of the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce. Hallward who is a member of the Committee to Advise on Matters of Social and Moral Responsibility, is also a director of the Bank of Commerce.

In the past eight years, 23 members-at-large have either resigned from the Board or have not been re-elected to serve another term. Seven can be directly identified with leading Canadian transnational or are members of Canada's richest families.

McGill's divestment campaign is now into its third year. Throughout this period the Board of Governors, who control McGill's investments, have consistently opposed it. On November 16 the Board's Committee to Advise on Matters of Social and Moral Responsibility will present an interim report to the Governors and judging by recent statements by the committee's chairman, L.S. McDougall, we can expect the Board to make no substantial movement towards divestment, neither now nor in the future.

This shows the explicit connection between the McGill and the corporate establishments, and the reasons for their intransigence in the face of student demands for divestment.



Harry Oppenheimer, the head of the Anglo-American Corporation, in his private helicopter

Statement

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2. These groups in the United Nations African Unity, ha foreign companies South Africa immed and political links African governme movement, we are d of Governors of V University's invest companies and ban South Africa.

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Pokela: South Africa blacks must resort to violence to gain liberation.

by Les Thiele

*At the beginning of this year, Nvati Pokela was appointed chairperson of the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) — one of the major mass movements struggling for the liberation of Azania (South Africa). The PAC, banished in 1960, established an external mission to galvanise support for armed struggle against the apartheid regime. After spending 13 years as a political prisoner on Robben Island, Pokela became the leader of the external wing of PAC. He recently addressed the General Assembly of the United Nations and spoke throughout eastern Canada. The *Daily* interviewed Pokela before his speech at McGill on October 27.*

Daily: Does the PAC have a political ideology and what are its most immediate goals?

Pokela: Any serious organization that is a liberator must have an ideology. The PAC is a nationalist movement that embraces the ideology of African nationalism. We are Pan-Africanists, that is in our outlook we are continental. The most immediate aim of the PAC are the aims of the Azanian people as a people. Firstly, militantly, we demand the return of our land, that is the whole of

Leader of Pan Africanist Cong

Azania; that is immediate. Secondly, we demand majority rule — one man, one vote. I think those are decisive as far as the PAC is concerned.

Daily: Being banned from South Africa obviously must inhibit the communication and organization necessary to implement these changes. In this respect how effective can the PAC be?

Pokela: You see, we are a product of the Azanian people. As a product of the Azanian people from the inception of our organization in 1959 we are part and parcel of the African masses. From the very beginning we were a mass movement that touched not only the urban areas but involved equally the rural areas. It did not only involve a certain elite; it involved children, mothers, fathers and everybody. Therefore, the fact that there are a few members of the PAC that are outside does not divorce them from the masses.

Daily: You mentioned at another time that the PAC members are willing to die for the liberation of Azania. Is the black population in general willing to fight for their rights?

Pokela: When we launched the PAC in 1959, we launched an absolutely non-violent

campaign. We are not unaware of the brutalities that had taken place before that culminated from the settler regime. We decided to implement a non-violent campaign, favoring peaceful solutions. But that campaign which was democratic in the extreme and which was absolutely non-violent was answered with machine guns. Now if for centuries and decades a people demonstrates peacefully — a people trying to solve problems peacefully — find that every step they take is answered with violence, then we of the PAC have decided that the only thing that could change the attitudes of the settler regime was to resort to armed struggle.

To this we are committed, and we are certain that our people understand that they will bring about change by armed struggle.

Daily: You also said that the door to a peaceful solution in Azania was closed. If only a violent uprising will yield the needed change, does that mean that international pressure on the South African government is practically ineffective?

Pokela: I would go that far, but we say, we of the PAC, first and foremost, have decided

South Africa supplement

Transnationals invest in oppression

by Robert Sullivan
and Deborah Heath

McGill University continues to hold about a third of its \$146 million investment portfolio in companies that invest in South Africa, according to Board of Governors' documents leaked to the South Africa Committee. On November 16 the Board of Governors of the University will hear a full report on the matter from its Committee to Advise on Matters of Social Responsibility. The two-year-old Committee, for which the delaying tactics of Fabius seem to have provided the model, only began to fulfill its mandate to investigate the University's investments last year as a result of increased student and faculty pressure.

A major part of the Committee's effort, which its Chairperson Laurence McDougall has somewhat hyperbolically called "super-human," has been to write to the corporations in which McGill has shares. Answers have been received from 60 per cent of these firms. Vital time passes, yet the Committee is still unsure whether divestment is "the proper response" to the moral problem of investing in a brutal regime. The members feel the University's position as an investor can be used "to encourage social responsibility." The Committee has concluded in some cases that the corporations with links to South Africa are carrying on "in an acceptable manner."

Transnational companies invest in South Africa for several reasons. They view South Africa as a secure base from which to penetrate the growing African market. Manufacturing companies in particular, confronted with saturated domestic markets, are searching desperately for new customers. For example, Eastman Kodak (in which McGill invests) can only sell a camera to a North American consumer so many times before he/she no longer feels the need, or has the money, to buy yet another. In order to maintain its profits and to satisfy its shareholders, Kodak must continue to sell large amounts of its cameras. One solution is to expand its operations overseas. South Africa is particularly attractive because it has a very wealthy market of about 4.5 million white people. From its South Africa subsidiary, the company can easily extend its efforts to the middle class blacks in many African nations.

In some cases the white South African market is the primary attraction for transnationals. IBM for example produces

high technology computers. South Africa lacks this technology and thus has an acute need for it in order to continue to maintain its economy and government. The director of one transnational computer firm in South Africa admitted, "The economy would grind to a halt without the computer technology of the West." He might have added that besides the economy, the systematic oppression of blacks would be severely hindered without the aid of such technology. Two IBM 370/158s, sold to the South African Department of the Interior, are used for the maintenance of South Africa's notorious pass laws, the cornerstone of apartheid. (Every black must present his pass upon request; this enables the police to constantly monitor their movement.) Other IBM computers have been sold to the Department of Defence and the Armaments Board. Thus another executive's statement that "the little bit of repression that is added by the computer in South Africa is insignificant," is, perhaps, too modest.

Another reason for transnationals to invest in South Africa is its great supply of important mineral resources. South African mining firms have been operating profitably since the discovery of gold in 1886. These domestic firms based their enormous profits on cheap black labour rather than highly productive technology. Because one of its cheapest sources of black labour, namely migrant workers from Mozambique, has been partially cut off since that country's liberation, South Africa urgently needs new technology in order to continue its mining. Transnational mining firms such as 3M, Noranda Mines, Alcan, Placer Development, and Falconbridge (in all of which McGill holds shares), have established high technology in exchange for South Africa's mineral resources.

The profits transnationals have made from their various investments are astonishing. From 1970-47 the rate of profits for U.S. companies in South Africa was 25 per cent. World-wide profits for the same period were only 11 per cent. It would not be surprising, therefore, that these firms reinvested about half their profits in South Africa.

South Africa has benefited enormously from the technology and money which the transnationals have provided. These in turn reap tremendous profits from their South African connections. One would hesitate to criticize such a fine partnership, where not

one party consistently ignored throughout all these deals: the South African blacks who constitute over 70 per cent of South Africa's population. The whites in South Africa make up only 16 per cent of the population, yet they receive almost 70 per cent of the national income. They own about 90 per cent of the land in the South Africa.

U.S. companies, which are among the largest investors in South Africa, employ less than one per cent of the black workforce in South Africa. Whites constitute 18 per cent of the workforce in South Africa, yet they comprise 43 per cent of the workforce in the U.S. companies operating there. Less than 15 per cent of the employees in U.S.-owned computer firms in South Africa are black.

Most transnationals are not in South Africa because of the low wages which are paid to blacks, simply because they employ so few of them. The companies reap their high profits from an infrastructure which is built on starvation wages. Unlike most underdeveloped countries, South Africa has a very sophisticated transportation system which built by cheap black labour. South African government-owned corporations are able to supply transnationals with cheap energy and raw materials as a result of the apartheid economy. Thus, the question of wages and work conditions in the subsidiaries of companies in which McGill invests, skirts the issue of how these subsidiaries benefit from apartheid. Any company which operates in South Africa benefits from the apartheid economy, either directly by paying low wages or indirectly by utilizing the fruit of black labour.

The blacks have benefited neither from the country's general prosperity nor from the transnationals' high profits. On the contrary, since the massive influx of foreign investment to South Africa following World War II, blacks have been systematically stripped of what few rights they held. Over one-fourth of the blacks have lost their citizenship since 1976 as a result of South Africa's "homelands policy." The government exports blacks to "homelands" from urban centres. World opinion has persistently condemned the South African regime for its brutal violation of human rights and has decried the sub-human living conditions of the majority of the people. How can McGill claim that it abhors apartheid and is "socially responsible" when it contributes to this oppression through its investments?

Principles

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South Africa Committee

Progress struggles to liberate Azanian homeland

on armed struggle. We are aware that there are people interested in the ending of the exploitation of man by man elsewhere who will therefore be interested in the struggle in Azania.

The question, for instance, of sanctions or whatever step may be taken in that direction, is merely complementary to the main theme — the armed struggle. Take the question of sanctions; if all member of the U.N. were to implement sanctions effectively and fully then they would be effective in assisting the people of Azania. If they are not doing so then they are merely diverting the minds of our people away from the struggle, giving them a false hope. They are effective only when they are total.

When I attended the Sanctions Conference in Paris (in May), there were over 700 delegates. I think morally they have gone a long way to isolate South Africa. The verdict they passed went a long way. It went further than what they have been saying in the past, that South Africa's attitude is a threat to world peace. They have gone a long way to warn the world that South Africa is no longer merely a threat to world peace, but it has committed a crime against humanity.

Therefore, if South Africa has committed a crime then its rulers are punishable.

Daily: Has the PAC made any real progress in the last ten years?

Pokela: I think the progress of the struggle in the last ten years is clear from the events of 1975-76. Since 1976 the mood of the people has been continuous. Students have been persistently going to prison, persistently demonstrating. Trade unions have joined, the peasants also, so that the mood is much higher than it has ever been.

Daily: With the Reagan administration, the U.S. has been strengthening its relationship to the Pretoria regime. How will this affect the struggle?

Pokela: Personally, I have always held the view that the American administrations, even those of previous governments, have been in coalition with the South African government. What Reagan has done is that now he is flirting openly with South Africa — he is not disguising his relationship. He is now protectively them openly at the Security Council of the United Nations. And therefore he identifies himself entirely with the settler regime.

Naturally, it will influence the struggle.

first and foremost, those who still had the hope that America would not protect South Africa will be left in illusion. They will know that America is with South Africa. Therefore, they will join more and more the ranks of the liberation.

Daily: Could Canada play a meaningful role in the liberation of Azania?

Pokela: I think the ordinary people can play a role. They can transfer their investments from certain banks that are dealing with South Africa to banks which are not dealing with South Africa. They can help politically by propagating the ideas of the liberation movement, and educating the public. Some of the people are students. When they leave school they should not become directors and managers of companies that have investments in South Africa.

The Canadian government is in the contact group. Now the contact group is really playing monkey tricks with Namibia. Therefore one cannot trust that it can do anything.

Daily: One of the most controversial topics at McGill is the issue of divestment. Would divestment actually serve as a positive factor

in the struggle for social and political justice in Azania?

Pokela: Yes, I think it will. Some will argue that if you divest, the people that will suffer most are the blacks. The workforce is about 71 per cent blacks and 16 per cent whites; but when it comes to income, that 71 per cent gets only 23 per cent and that 16 per cent gets 67 per cent. So if you are not investing there, who is going to suffer most? It is the whites. It is those that are in power and are oppressing the people. If you bring pressure to bear through divestment then it is a contribution to the liberation.

Daily: Do McGill and other universities have a moral obligation to divest?

Pokela: I think they have a moral obligation. Any person who wants to end the exploitation of man by man has an interest in the struggle even if it is not here (at McGill). Therefore he has a role to play.

Bank of Montreal
Demonstration Friday
3:00

Daily Sports



Redmen defenseman Brian Decaire takes the penalty kick that tied the score for McGill. Winger John D'Ambrosio looks on.

Redmen soccer heads for CIAU finals

by Pebbles and Bam-Bam

All right folks, now it's definite. There are no doubts about it — after beating two number one ranked teams in a row, the McGill Redmen soccer team has proven conclusively that they are the top university team in eastern Canada!

A week and a half ago, they defeated the Concordia Stingers (ranked number one at the time) to capture the QUAA championship. Then, last Sunday, they pulverized the visiting St. Mary's Huskies 3-1 (who were also ranked first before that game) to capture the Eastern title. Next Saturday, the same Redsocs will attempt to prove that they are the top team in all of Canada when they meet the University of Alberta in Edmonton to decide the national champion.

The McGill Redmen appear to improve and strengthen with each game played. An exuberant Redmen coach Gord Gow commented that "it was the best game of the season."

The same style of play has been utilised all season, it is just that now it appears to be near perfection.

The final score could have been a lot higher than 3-1. The Redmen completely dominated the play throughout most of the game, making frequent rushes into Huskie territory and not giving the Huskies any chances to penetrate the infamous McGill defence.

The first half started with both teams pressing at each other's goals. At the 30th minute of play, the Huskies surprisingly found themselves deep in McGill territory, and when a harmless looking ball was centered in front of the McGill goal, Huskie Jim Sidey made no mistake in heading the ball into the McGill net.

Ironically, the St. Mary's goal was what fired up the Redmen players. Instead of falling apart from this unexpected goal, the Redmen at this point took control of the game.

The inevitable came in the last minute of play in the first half when McGill strikers Guy-Marie Joseph and Dickens ST. Vil moved the ball deep into Huskie territory, where they were confronted by four defenders in front of the goal, St. Vil, at this moment, wisely pushed the ball to the side and onto the foot of winger John D'Ambrosio, who took a perfect shot on net.

But one of the Huskies defenders was there practicing his diving, and was able to punch the ball away from the net. It was a beautiful save — but since he was not the goalie, this resulted in a penalty shot being awarded to the Redmen.

Now, on this soccer team, if you want something done right, you call on the services of athlete-extraordinaire Brian Decaire. The 6'2" native of Beaconsfield is the backbone of this team. When he was asked to do the job, he placed the ball perfectly past the St. Mary keeper.

This goal turned out to be very important, because it stabilized the

Redmen players, and boosted their confidence. There was no longer any pressure of having to come back from behind, and they were able to settle down and really play the game.

In the second half, the Redmen confirmed their domination, controlling the play in the midfield and not giving the ambitious Huskies any room to maneuver.

Five minutes into the second half, McGill took the lead on a blistering shot taken just outside the penalty box by freshman Marc Noe. Noe happens to be in the habit of scoring important game-winning goals. He was the man responsible for the goal in the 1-0 win against Concordia.

Once again, the McGill defence turned out to be the secret behind McGill's success. Defenders Brian Decaire, Doug Cave, John Oestreich, and John Kwamya saw to it that keeper Gary Strohler did not see much action. This same defence turned out to be a catalyst for the offence, and McGill kept pressing at the Huskie's goal.

After a few close chances, the Redmen finally put the ball in the opponent's net once again. This time, winger John D'Ambrosio made a rush at the goal, only to have his shot blocked by the keeper. But fortunately for McGill, the ball was accidentally tapped in by a St. Mary defender.

Even though McGill overwhelmed the Huskies, some recognition must be given to the team. They were an excellent team. It's just that McGill played so well on this day, that there was no way any team could have beaten them.

There has been a ten-fold improvement on the Redmen team since September — a fact that must be attributed to the excellent coaching job done by Gord Gow, Zach Briganski, and Robert Tipney.

All in all, Sunday turned out to be an almost perfect day. In contrast to the previous day, the weather was sunny and warm. The fans took advantage of it to cheer on their team.

The game had the biggest turnout of the season (the biggest ever according to veteran players), as approximately two hundred fans — including Principal Johnston — came out to watch the Redmen romp to victory.

This great support from the fans seemed to have also helped the players on the field, and in turn, the crowd was well entertained by McGill's solid teamwork and skill.

Forward Hisham Abdel-Rahman was one of the top crowd pleasers of the day. He thrilled the fans with his acrobatic antics, including a remarkable tumbling tackle. Then there was fullback Douglas Cave, who spectacularly cleared dangerous attacks at goal with his now famous slide tackles.

Thursday night, the McGill Redmen will be on a plane heading towards Edmonton, where they will surely show the University of Alberta what great soccer is all about.

Redmen second in tourney

by Mel Timmy

For those of you who read Monday's McGill Daily were not at this weekend's Redmen Invitational Basketball Tournament held at the Currie Gym, the Redmen did not finish third out of four teams, but second behind a highly talented American college (Franklin Pierce).

And for the elite "die hard" fans whom may have, by chance, seen Monday's article in the sports section of the Montreal Gazette... (one second, the phone... excuse me? There was no article? Un hun, un hun... oh, I see. It was just a score. That was nice of them. The least they could have done was get their facts straight instead of making them up. Anyway... thanks for calling...) Rodney Jeanty was not McGill's leading scorer (or shnorer) with 21 points. Rodney doesn't even play for McGill but for the Concordia Stingers.

By the looks of their play in the tournament, they apparently have lost their "sting" and should probably now be called the Concordia "Plungers". Concordia finished the tournament in last place with no wins and three losses.

And finally for all you avid sports fans with neither the time, patience, interest, concentration, or stamina to read on, there is one thing you all should be made aware of. The McGill Redmen will be a force to be reckoned with in this year's Q.U.A.A. basketball league.

And now, the tournament in review.

McGill's first challenge of the tournament was Waterloo. The Redmen, outclassed in the first half and down 38-27, came back in the second half to shutdown the Waterloo offence and outscore their opponents by 22 points to win the game 73-62. McGill forward Willie Hinz led all scorers with 28 points (17 in the second half) and nine rebounds.

In the second round of the tournament the Redmen easily handled their cross-town rivals, the Concordia "Plungers", never allowing them to pick any

momentum. The first half was highlighted by a sizzling shooting exhibition by McGill rookie guard Vilhelm Boggild who whot the eyes out of the hoop going 8 for 12 from the field. He finishing the first half with 16 points.

With an eight point lead at the half (41-33) the Redmen pressure continued right down to the final buzzer. The game ended McGill 81, Concordia 63. Vilhelm had a game high 20 points and the Redmen were off to the final round of the tournament, far and away the toughest.

Their challenge was Franklin Pierce College, a highly talented American squad stacked with six foot plus leapers. Franklin Pierce, in advancing to the third round had little trouble with either Concordia or Waterloo. In the match played on Sunday afternoon, the Redmen came out in a fired up zone defence and took an early 15-11 lead. Soon, the lead was expanded to 30-22 but

that's as far as it would go.

Franklin Pierce, with a minor adjustment in their zone defence, roared back to take a 41-30 halftime lead. In the second half, McGill never got itself back on track and, the game ended Franklin Pierce (tournament champs encore) 78, McGill 69.

McGill's leading scorers were guard Vilhelm Boggild and forward Willie Hinz with 19 and 18 points respectively.

Looking back on the tournament McGill coach Butch Staples remarked, "The team fared better than I expected and as a result I feel much closer to the guys and have a lot more confidence in the team".

Staples was very positive about the team and the tournament overall. His only regret was the poor crowd turnout. But what else is new at this University? McGill has made the word 'apathetic' famous for the last few years.

Hockey Redmen overtake Ottawa, 5-2

by Elise Goldberg

It looks as if it was the weekend for the Redmen to win, and the Redmen hockey team, was no exception. They beat the Ottawa Gee-Gees 5-2 on Sunday in Ottawa.

And it was quite an impressive win at that. The Gee-Gees, second place finishers in the QUAA last year, took an early lead in the game. With Redmen Brad Field in the penalty box, Gee-Gee Luc Lucas slipped the puck past rookie goaltender Danny Gubiani at 4:56.

The Redmen came back at 6:45 in the period to tie the score. This time the Redmen were in a powerplay situation and with the face-off to the right of the Ottawa goalie, Brad Field won the face-off and passed it the puck back to defenceman Mike Nelson. Nelson took a shot from the top of the circle. Gee-Gee goalie Dan Shane made the save. But forward Fraser Gamble took the rebound in the slot and flipped it past Shane.

Unfortunately, Ottawa scored,

another powerplay goal, this time by Michel Hubert at 11:31 of the period. This finished off the scoring for the first period, with Ottawa leading 2-1.

Little did anyone know that that would be the last time Ottawa would score in the game. Redmen rookie Gubiani's sparkling performance along with some great penalty killing by the defence, kept the Gee-Gees from adding any points to their first period total.

At 5:21, defenceman Steve Weatherbee stole the puck from Ottawa and found himself skating into the Gee-Gees zone alone. At the blue line, Weatherbee wound up and fired a blazing slapshot over goalie Shane's shoulder. This tied the score at two and the Redmen added two more goals in the next four minutes.

Or was it three goals? On a pass from Pat Chiasson, Gamble broke away and scored the go ahead and winning goal, his second of the

Continued on page 9

Hockey.....

Continued from page 8

game at 7:23. Then at 8:10, forward Len Kelly scored. or did he? Well, despite the fact the puck was in the net, it was not counted as a goal by the officials. So instead of getting angry, the Redmen decided to just score a couple more goals to get their point across.

At 9:44, defenceman Gilles Hudon's booming slapshot from just inside the blue line, flew past goalie Shane for the fourth Redmen goal. Rookie Dave Ducharme finished off the Redmen's scoring at 11:30 of the second period.

For the third period, Ottawa replaced Shane with goalie Brian MacKillop. Good goaltending from both sides kept the period scoreless, for the 5-2 final. McGill also got superb penalty killing as they stopped the Gee-Gees from a total of scoring on six powerplay opportunities.

Rookie goaltender Danny Gubiani, who was playing in his first QUAA league game, said, "I felt a little nervous in the first period and so I wasn't moving properly. But I felt good in the second and third."

Well he certainly looked good in nets. His performance helped in what captain Mike Nelson called the "increased overall intensity" exhibited by the Redmen. This intensity will most certainly be carried over to this weekend when the Redmen take their record of 2 wins, 1 loss to Quebec City and Chicoutimi. They will face both the Rouge et Or of l'Université laval and the Inuks of l'Université du Québec à Chicoutimi.

The McGill Film Society presents:

The classic "The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari" (1920, Germany) tonight at 8 p.m. in Frank Dawson Adams Auditorium. Admission is \$1.25 at the door.

Classified

Doing anything Sunday night? An evening of entertainment — Israel is real 'Cafe' — with Noah Zacharin — only 99¢ — Free Pita and Humous. 3460 Stanley — November 15 7:30 p.m.

McGill Student Zionists — Important meeting 6:00 p.m. Wednesday Nov. 11. And at 7:00 p.m. "Israel and the Palestine Arabs" — with Press Attaché, Israel Embassy, Ottawa — 3460 Stanley.

Portuguese-speaking association. There'll be a member in room 413 (Union Bldg.) from 11 to 1 p.m. until Nov. 18. All interested in dining at "La Portugaise" see us.

McGill Contemporary Dance Workshop. This Saturday: Jazz with Barbara Chambers. Come on people — get up and dance! Next week is last workshop of semester.

"The Case of the Smiling Stiffs" The movie everyone is coming to see. Thur. Nov. 12, 8:00 p.m. in FDA. It will drive you wild.

Last year, Some girl
Got this guy 10 times
In 1 hour! Maybe Friday
She'll get you.
McConnell Hit Party

Time's running out. Going west Dec. 15-18th in Drive Away! Looking for person to cut expenses and share the drive. Am bilingual. Call 631-8824 M-F 6:30 p.m. - 8:00 a.m. and weekend. Need answer by 18th.

Future PSA President: Exposure is good but late night campaigning can be hazardous to your health — especially Thursdays

Red and White revue 1982 is rolling. We need acts from McGill and a good production crew. Sign up in union B07 or call 392-8976.

Wanna write and/or perform a comedy show next semester? We need you. Questions, call Mike after 8 p.m. 933-9638.

Lecture

Hugh Brody, author of "People's Land" and "Indian on Skid Row" will speak in Burnside room 308 beginning at noon, on his new book "Maps and Dreams."

New McGill Juggling Club

Blasphemes together again 6:00 p.m. Memorial Hall, Currie Gym.

Community McGill
Share some of your time as a volunteer tutor with children or adolescents. For more info come to our office Union room 408.

New Approaches to the Study of the Past
James A. Leith, F.R.S.C., Professor of History in Queen's University will present an illustrated lecture on "Architectural Symbolism During the French Revolution." Today, 4 p.m. Leacock 144. Everyone welcome.

Portuguese-speaking Student Association
There will be a member of our group in Union room 413 from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and after 4:30. All those interested in the dine out at "la Portugaise" see us at the above times.

McGill Squash Club
Last Round-Robin Tournament before the Christmas Break. Tomorrow and Monday. Sign up sheets posted on the Club's bulletin board.

Chinese and Japanese language students
Scholars of eastern philosophy, history and arts! Do not miss the annual General Meeting of the East Asian Students Association at 5 p.m. in the reading room (320) of 3434 McTavish. Get involved!

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STUDENTS' COUNCIL MEETING

TODAY

4:00 to 6:00 p.m.
In Room 310 of the
UNIVERSITY CENTRE

McGILL STUDENT ZIONISTS

6:00 p.m.

Extremely important meeting (for all concerned students)

7:00 p.m.

"Myths and Realities" Israel and the Palestinian Arabs.

with:

Uri Savir, press attaché for the Israeli Embassy in Ottawa.

TODAY

3460 Stanley St.

Today

"Cities"

Fourth in the "Cities" lecture series, Italian planner Gianni Longo speaking on the subject "Venice — Carnival Knowledge", 6 p.m., H. Noel Fieldhouse Auditorium (Leacock 132).

The McGill Environmental Society will be having a Bake Sale today in the Student Union at 12:00 noon.

Student Recital

J.S. Bach, Violin Sonata (Susan Cottrell); Beethoven, String Quartet and Trio (S. Cottrell, P. David, A. Bacon, T. Williams and S. Allaire, H. Inoue, D. Oliver) at 5:00 p.m.

The Latin American Students Association Will be sponsoring a Bake Sale today in the foyer of the Union Building from 10:00 to 1:00. Free Venezuelan coffee. Vengan Todos!

Remembrance Day Service

In the University Chapel today. Birks Building. 3520 University St. 10:50 - 11:00 a.m.

Tuesday Night Cafe

Reserve tickets today for *Taken in Marriage* by Thomas Babe, to be presented Nov. 17-21 in Player's Theatre, 3rd floor, Union Building. Tickets: \$2.50 students and senior citizens, \$3.50 general public.

Kaffeeklatsch

As usual today between 12 and 2 p.m. in German Lounge. Alle sind herzlich willkommen! Wir singen mal wieder un 12

Uhr. Kommt und singt!

McGill Outing Club

Open meeting tonight at 7:30 p.m. Union rm. 425. Also: Cross-Country Ski Equipment Information Night - timed to coincide with the debut of the ski sale. Upcoming trips (intro to winter camping), information on upcoming cross-country ski school; more. Everyone welcome.

The Women's Union

Victoria Mehlomakulu, women's coordinator of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, will be speaking on "Women in South Africa" at 4:30 today in Union room 425. She will also be showing two films, *South Africa Belongs to Us* and *End of Dialogue — Pelendaba* at noon today in Union room 310.

The McGill Environmental Society

is sponsoring Profs Milns, ecological biologists, speaking on "Will the Environment Defeat Mankind?" 7:00 p.m. Leacock 15. Lecture, slides, and discussion. All welcome.

Environmental Film Series starts today in Burnside Hall room 23 at 1:00. Bring your lunch and relax, coffee and cake will be available.

McGill Student Zionists.

6:00 p.m. Meeting. 7:00 p.m. "Myths and Realities" Israel and the Palesting Arabs. Uri Savir, Press Attache, Israel Embassy, Ottawa. 3460 Stanley St.

BEER BASH!

Thursday, Nov. 12, 8 p.m.
in Union 310

50¢ a brew

Sponsored by: Gay People of McGill

ALL WELCOME

ONTARIO - QUEBEC INTERCOLLEGIATE FOOTBALL CONFERENCE

CHAMPIONSHIP FINAL

Queen's University "Golden Gaels"
vs McGill University "Redmen"

Saturday, November 14

1 p.m.

Molson Stadium

Come out and cheer on the Red and White as they bid for their first OQIFC title and their first College Bowl since 1973. A victory will put them into the Atlantic Bowl.



Photo by George Bird

This is your last chance to see the Redmen live in action at home in '81.

Make it a point to be at Molson Stadium this **SATURDAY.**



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Founded In 1911.

The McGill Daily

"If you break faith with us who die
we shall not sleep,
though poppies grow
in Flanders fields."
Lt. Col. John McCrae
(1872-1918)

Montreal: A call for unity

Montreal's political scene is enigmatic in Canada. It is the only major city in the country which has a council where political parties vie for the seats. This situation enables one man (a party leader) to wield extraordinary power over the administration by winning a majority of the seats. The members may then vote *en bloc* for the mayor's policies, unlike other city councils, where individuals do not have to follow the doctrine of a ruling party to which they owe allegiance.

By creating a parliamentary system which introduces party discipline, Jean Drapeau exercises total control over the city's affairs. Most of his deputies are mute puppets; they run on the Civic Party ballot in seats where the majority of voters support Drapeau on the basis of his personality cult, and his extravagant projects which most of his constituents cannot afford to enjoy. The deputies, upon election, take their seat at city hall and commence their "silent sittings"; many have sat for years, reports opposition councillor Michael Fainstat, without utter so much as a cough, which may be taken as an affront to their chief. The exceptional councillor may visit his constituency periodically and lobby his demi-god mayor for sidewalk repairs.

For over a decade, Drapeau ruled the city with an iron fist, proclaiming that democracy was "a fifth wheel" at city hall. In 1974, the Montreal Citizens' Movement was formed and ran a slate of leftist, community-minded individuals, a dozen of whom were elected. Unfortunately, a deepening ideological rift caused a split in the party, and by the next election (in '78) another party was born — the Municipal Action Group. This party, much to the satisfaction of Mayor Drapeau, began mudslinging at the MCM and although the opposition received 44% of the vote, as in '74, the split enabled Drapeau's "yes-men" to win all but two seats.

After three more years of financing the Olympic deficit through decreased social services and increased taxes, the citizens of *Ville Marie* are fed up and the opposition forces are ready to talk unity. A recent poll showed that more Montrealers would vote for a united front opposition than for the mayor.

There isn't much separating the MCM and MAG; their platforms are virtually synonymous. The clash of personalities is all that keeps them apart. Presumably, a compromise and swallowing of pride on both side may culminate in a single party which could bode ill for Drapeau.

Both Fainstat of the MCM and Nick Auf Der Maur of MAG recognize that the first step towards democratizing city hall is overthrowing Drapeau's corrupt and autocratic regime in the 1982 election.

Montreal needs a party which reflects community interests (tenants', pensioners', commuters', etc. rights) and is willing to decentralize the administration to fulfill the needs of each district. However, once the Civic Party is thrown out of the governing apparatus, one would hope to see the decline of party politics altogether. By conforming to the format of other Canadian cities, individuals may then be able to introduce the diversity of views which city politics should be capable of reflecting.

Such an occurrence would also help to make Jean Drapeau the last in a long line of mayoral puppeteers.

Steven Yudin

Support the social workers

Tomorrow, organized labor in Montreal will be taking to the streets in protest of the social service policies of the PQ government.

In times of fiscal and budgetary constraint, the Quebec government - a self-professed social democratic one - has evidently decided that the burden of the province's economic woes (real or imagined) should be carried on the back of the public sector. While big business flourishes and the PQ kowtows to the demands of the middle-class for a lightened tax burden, social services are being slashed like never before.

In the educational sector alone, cutbacks amounting to roughly a ten per cent decrease have been targeted as one way of lessening the weight of taxation on Quebec's beleaguered middle class.

The Ministry of Education this year announced that all Quebec universities will have to balance budgets by the 1984-85 academic year.

Although inflation, at close to 15 per cent, is continuing to climb and the university's projected enrollment decrease has yet to materialize, McGill will be faced with a total grant increase of a meagre 5.5 per cent from provincial coffers this year with no relief in sight in the near future.

One group at McGill that has not abandoned the fight for the preservation of essential public services, like education and medical services, is the Social Work Students' Association. Not only as future public sector workers, but also as individuals with an understanding of the government's policy, McGill's social workers will walk out of classes tomorrow to join the two-hour protest of the Confederation des Syndicats National (CSN).

Although the protests of the CSN and McGill's social workers will, in all likelihood, go unheeded by the present uriling elite in Quebec, one can at least hope that this will signal the birth of a more broadly-based movement against the encroachment of the PQ's "good government" on the basic needs of Quebecers.

Peter Findlay
Brian Topp

House notes

Last year, the students of McGill approved a plan to set up an autonomous publisher for the *Daily*: The Daily Publications Society (DPS). This means that the *Daily* is no longer under the authority of the Students' Society. As a result, the DPS is obtaining a charter as a federally incorporated company.

One important aspect of the above events is that a McGill student who has a complaint against the *Daily* or a member of its staff may now direct her/his complaint to the *Daily* itself, and not to the Students' Society. The *Daily* is now solely governed in its operations by the Constitution and Bylaws of the DPS. Any breach of these rules may be redressed via a complaint filed in writing to the Judicial Committee of the DPS.

The Judicial Committee is a panel of three senior law students. They are appointed by a selection committee composed of two *Daily* staff members and two student representatives. The Judicial Committee must hold a hearing at which both the complainant and the person(s) who has (have) allegedly violated the Constitution or Bylaws will have the opportunity to present their arguments. A written decision will be rendered by the Judicial Committee within a short delay after the hearing.

The Judicial Committee has two important powers: It can declare of no effect initiatives of DPS bodies, such as the Editorial Board, where such acts are found to be in violation of the Constitution or the Bylaws; and, it can remove from office any person holding a position within the DPS who is found to have blatantly violated the Constitution or the Bylaws to the serious detriment of the DPS and the students of McGill. In cases which demand the latter course of action in respect of persons holding

office in the *Daily*, a complainant must first give the *Daily* staff an opportunity to address the matter. In all cases the Judicial Committee will render a written judgment, including a dissenting opinion where one exists.

The types of questions which might come before the Judicial Committee are numerous. For example, there may be a question of whether the proper procedure has been followed to amend the Bylaws. Or, there may be an allegation of a violation of the *Daily*'s code of ethics against one of the staff members, for instance at article 11.3: "The staff should strive continually to be fair and accurate in their reports ... they should not falsify information or documents, nor distort or misrepresent the facts." Likewise, internal disputes might be adjudicated upon, as where a complaint is filed against an editor by a staff member as regards the authority of the editor to edit submissions to the newspaper.

A question of a violation of the procedure for the election of the officers of the DPS might also be the proper subject of an examination by the Judicial Committee. The panel might be able to redress a violation of the financial regulations of the DPS. As well, it will consider and render an opinion as to the constitutionality, interpretability, fairness and appropriateness of referendum questions proposed by the Board of Directors or by students at large.

Thus, the Judicial Committee has the role of protector of the Constitution and Bylaws of the DPS. It will act fairly and impartially to the best of its abilities. It is up to the students of McGill to exercise the right of petition which is granted to them by the Constitution of the DPS where the situation warrants such action.

Further information may be obtained by addressing your inquiries to the Judicial Committee at the *Daily* office.

Judicial Committee
Daily Publications Society

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Letters

MASA display

To the Daily:

It was most instructive, for us and for the McGill student community in general, to observe the reaction provoked by our display on Palestine, some of this reaction was naturally expected, particularly the reaction of those who support Israeli policies unconditionally, and who would like to maintain in the eyes of the world the big lie about little peace-loving courageous Israel surrounded by blind fanatics and cut-throats. Their shrill irrational attack on an exhibition that dares to make Palestine its theme and subject is no surprise. Nothing new either in their familiar push-button campaigns, their habitual use of worn-out and irrelevant historical references, or their indulging in politically-meaningless, self-congratulatory rituals to denounce "terrorism". I say politically-meaningless because they never address the factors that breed the violence they call "terrorism", as if those so-called "terrorists" are some kind of freaks genetically-coded to indulge in killing and getting killed for the hell of it. What merits the attention is their "take-it-down" attitude which betrayed their true colors and showed how sincere, or unsincere, their attachment is to the spirit of free dialogue and expression without which a university would not merit its name. Their reaction is quite eloquent in speaking for itself and of it the less said the better.

The reaction to the display as expressed in some letters to the *Daily* on Friday, November 6, was not wanting either, neither in the hysterical nor the ridiculous. One letter went so far as to say, in a line worthy of Woody Allen, that only "Jewish noses" were missing from what he apparently considers as a "racist" and "anti-semitic" exhibition. Which brings me to an important point: The use of these two terms as scare tactic to silence any criticism of Israeli policies and practices.

To call the Arabs or their position vis-a-vis Israel "anti-semitic" is not only ridiculous but also a testament to the ignorance of whoever may launch such a charge. The Arabs are not only the largest semitic group in the world, the Arabic-speaking peoples happen also to be the guardians of the largest, oldest and richest uninterrupted semitic cultural patrimony in the world. Those who use the term "anti-semitism" as a catch-all phrase should remember that this meaningless term was coined by French and subsequently German racists in the 19th century, it was meant to attribute to both the Arabs and Jews negative collective characteristics in justification of European colonialist designs in the Middle East. The support-Israel-right-or-wrong club would do well to remember that just like the racial or confessional characteristics of the French settlers in Algeria, the British in Ireland or the Afrikaans in South Africa, the Jewishness of the colonisers who wiped the name of Palestine off the map does not represent for the Arabs more than an element of conjuncture that does not by itself determine their reaction. They oppose Israel as a state, not because it is a Jewish theocracy, but because it is a colonialist state - period. If Palestine was colonized by Armenians or Indians or Vikings or Martians and that colonization resulted in the uprooting of its people, the reaction of the Palestinians would have been just the same.

We, and indeed everybody, should reserve the right to criticize and oppose the policy of any state if such policy is contrary to the stipulations of international law or the elementary principles of acceptable international conduct. This principle also applies to Israel. To say that opposing the politics of South Africa is anti-white racism, opposing the Kremlin policy is anti-Russian bigotry, to criticize the Khomeini regime is a desecration of Islam, or to denounce Israeli policies is like defiling a synagogue, to do that is to indulge in scare tactics and intellectual terrorism.

Finally, to Ms. Esther Mayer of the Zionist Students Association who in words is

"beginning to lose faith in Mankind" (letter, same issue) just because a display tried to show the sad reality of the Palestinian people, we say "hang in there, don't lose faith". We have a lot of faith in humanity, in part because of the growing numbers of courageous men and women, in Israel and all over the world, who are doing their best to see that justice is done in the Middle East and elsewhere. So that one day the Hebrew people of Israel-Palestine can live in dignity, peace and mutual respect with their fellow-

problem is best illustrated by the sign posted in a Douglas Hall corridor advertising the next week's theme party. McConnell Hall's "Hit Party" features a mafia-type setting in which one anonymously sends a drink to a friend who is obliged to down it. At first glance the advertisement has little impact: "Come 'hit' you girlfriend in public (you won't get arrested) at the McConnell Hall 'hit' party!"

To most this sign may be humorous, but to all too few it is not. Even the briefest



IT'S FROM JUNIOR... HE'S RUN OFF TO JOIN THE TORIES

men and women of Arabic expression in the region. A condition for realizing this objective is the respect of the rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and statehood like every other people on this earth. Then there will be no need to organize a display of distasteful pictures showing the results of distasteful, indeed criminal, acts. Then nobody will have to make a display of his or her wounds.

For the Arab Students Association
Q. Samak

Violence implied in party theme not appreciated

To the Daily:

McGill's residence population has a problem - not vandalism, not pranks, not stereo wars during midterms, not stealing food and utensils from Bishop Mountain Hall. It's not even as apparent as the incessant consumption of beer. Residence's

reflection reveals its blatantly violent, not to mention sexist, underpinnings. That "...the person who wrote this wasn't even thinking when he wrote it," (as we were told by Pat LaPointe, who claimed responsibility for the posters) is the crux of the matter.

Violence is an effective humor device only for those to whom it is an abstraction, for whom it is far removed from their realm of experience. But violent, brutal, intentional beatings of resident girlfriends by their boyfriends is not an abstraction. Residence staff members have been summoned to physically intervene in many such cases. To use violence as a source of humor and attraction is to justify and belittle it. Said one resident in response to the sign, "If I had one I would (beat her)." Others reacted saying, "I didn't think twice about it," and "You guys are reacting too much into this." This type of apathy is symptomatic of a society which has adopted violence as a norm. "When you live in residence you learn to expect these things," said one woman. Said

Pat LaPointe of McConnell Hall with reference to the posters, "I went through them (before they were distributed) and they were fine." He added, as a side note, that if the author of the poster were revealed, "I would lose one quarter of my work force."

Certainly violence and the complacent acceptance of it are not restricted to McGill residences, but are prevalent in society as a whole. Every thirty seconds a woman is beaten somewhere in the United States. Can we, with free conscience, continue to take think lightly?

No, not at McGill! Especially not at University where we, the "enlightened," the educated, must question and refuse to tolerate the harmful mores of our society. "We do know better."

Paula Fleisher U2 Anthropology
Amy Shidler U2 Biology

Revenge

To the Daily:

In reply to Mr. Stepinac's letter of the 6th November.

It is simply not true, as you confidently assert, that the view of Ms. Jones and Ms. Jarvis on the question of the nonsense as any reputable biologist, embryologist or geneticist would attest. At what point does a fetus become a human determined. Thus it is a personal and subjective decision that each of us must make for himself.

Nonetheless, because you have decided that it is at the moment of conception that the fetus is an individual, you advocate taking away the possibility of abortion from all women. Now, let me say that I am against abortion as a form of birth control. Nevertheless, you will find marked on every contraceptive: "No form of birth control is 100 per cent effective." This means that, short of practicing abstinence, there are a certain number of pregnancies that occur despite all precautions.

But you maintain that even so, these pregnancies must not be terminated, and this following your personal interpretation of the question above. The implication of such a view is child may have for the mother, the family and society in general (and I think it is undeniable that the consequences are negative, perhaps profoundly so), you uphold your *opinion* to be far more important than the well-being of society.

I would like to suggest that the answer to the problem of abortion is one which requires compassion and tolerance on both sides, and not the tyranny of absolutism. It is exactly such disregard for human happiness and such self-satisfaction of upholding absolute and indefensible principles for truth that have served to justify the persecution and the deaths of many people on this earth.

Christine Levich

Hyde Park

So who runs Access McGill?

This is the question we are invariably asked when we phone sister organizations for help or information. Damn good question I say.

No doubt you are aware by now of what ACCESS is. It exists purely and simply to make McGill accessible to disabled students. Barriers exist everywhere of course, but it is a mistake to think the job is done when a ramp or two gets built. In this, more than anything else, progress is a question of details. How can a deaf student "hear" a lecture, a blind person read a text or a motor-impaired student take advantage of student services? By engaging an interpreter, by cassette recordings and braille books, and by redesigning information systems, that's how. We could start improving just about anywhere so how do we set our priorities? Another damn good question.

An organization like ACCESS presents a unique opportunity for cooperation between the University administration and student government, and between staff and students.

ACCESS membership is open to the whole community and we have requested funding from both the Students' Society and the Office of the Dean of Students. The trick in building ACCESS has been to keep it unstructured enough to attract real talent and initiative, yet structured enough to soothe the bureaucratic beast. Anyone who has dealt with administrators knows that their chief fear is intrusions into their jurisdiction. Anyone who has dealt with students knows that their chief bugbear is administrators. How can we be structured and unstructured at the same time? To put it another way, how do we avoid penalizing the disabled student by indulging in our perennial pastime of staff/student bickering? Another good question.

I attended a conference in late September called "L'étudiant handicapé en milieu post-secondaire" organized by Le comité des étudiants handicapés de l'Université de Montréal, and it really opened my eyes. Those people really have their shit together. Among their many recommendations were the following:

- Handicapped people must assume positions of authority in our society to really remedy the situation
- Handicapped people *themselves* must do the educating
- Disabled people must overcome their fear of saying they are handicapped for fear of prejudice in admissions and hiring.
- "Gadgets" have limited utility. We must concentrate on attitudinal barriers, both of the non-handicapped and the handicapped.
- Damn good answers I say.

If you have an access problem, come to the next ACCESS meeting at 6:30 p.m., Thursday (tomorrow), Nov. 12, in room 202 of the Law Faculty, 3644 Peel St. (an accessible building: tel. 392-5121 if you want to make special arrangements). If you have a neighbor dealing with access problems alone, be a friend and encourage him or her to come too. We will be electing our executive then, and that's when we will know who runs ACCESS McGill.

Campbell Stuart

CITIES VENICE CARNIVAL KNOWLEDGE

A CONFERENCE BY GIANNI LONGO, architect, planner and author. Mr. Longo is Director of the Institute for Environmental Action of New York City, and a graduate of the University of Venice.

Cities is a joint project
of the Urban Animation
Group of the Montreal
YMCA in collaboration
with the School of
Urban Planning of
McGill University.

TODAY
November 11th, 1981, 6 p.m.
The Noel Fieldhouse Auditorium
Leacock 132

